

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 28, 1905 1542

### Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.
July 1 2 5 6	Beverly Harold Brewster Fort Morgan	Mobile New Orleans	$\frac{22}{32}$	0 0 1 3	1 0 0 0	(a) 0 1 6

a Not'inspected.

### Smallpox and leprosy; imported.

I have to report the existence in this port of one case of smallpox

and one case of leprosy.

The case of smallpox came from the Changuinola River, about 12 miles from this town. The patient, a laborer in the employ of the United Fruit Company's banana plantation, had a high and continued fever for two or three days, so was sent down to their hospital, which is located on one of the small islands about 2 miles from the town of Bocas del Toro. He arrived at the hospital about midnight. The company physician saw him the next morning and noticed the existence of papules over the body and that the temperature had commenced to go down. The patient was at once isolated, and yesterday (12th) was reported to me as having smallpox. I have been unable to trace the origin of the infection.

The case of leprosy is in a Central American Spaniard, who states that he has lived with a tribe of Indians at the headwaters of the Changuinola River for several years. He was not aware of the nature of his disease and came here for treatment. The case is reported as isolated. I went to see him and found that the isolation is very imperfect at the present time. No definite conclusions have been reached

regarding the ultimate disposition of the case.

#### PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague situation—Smallpox in Chilean ports— Plague at Iquique—Vaccination.

## Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 14, as follows:

### PLAGUE.

	New cases.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Lima Chiclayo Mollendo Callao Cerro de Pasco	6 0 1 1 1 1	3 3 6 1	2 0 2 0 1 	5 3 12 1 2

The Callao and Cerro de Pasco cases have been previously reported. The period covered by this report is June 1 to 10, inclusive.

Smallpox continues unabated in Chilean ports. There seems to be no doubt that plague cases are not an uncommon occurrence in Iquique.